

ABSTRACT

A liquid crystal display is disclosed in which a TFT is formed by forming on a substrate (10), a gate electrode (11), a gate insulation film (13), an a-Si layer (14), an etching stopper (15), an (N⁺a-Si) layer (16), a source electrode (17), and a drain electrode (18) in this sequence. Covering this TFT, an inter-layer insulation film (20) is formed, on which a pixel electrode (22) is then formed. In a common electrode (31), there is formed an orientation control window (32) where no electrodes are situated. With this arrangement, it is possible to prevent the orientation of liquid crystal molecules from being disturbed due to the influence of electric fields generated by the gate electrode (11), the drain electrode (18), or their respective associated lines. As a result, the orientation of liquid crystal molecules is effectively controlled through electric fields generated in the sloped direction around the edges of the pixel electrode (22) and orientation control window (32), thereby obtaining preferable pixel dividing and a wider range of visibility.

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